

APPENDIX 3

Wild and Scenic Rivers Study Process

I. Introduction

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (October 2, 1968, Public Law 90-542) establishes the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS), designed to preserve free-flowing rivers with outstandingly remarkable values in their natural condition for the benefit of present and future generations, balancing the nation's water resource development policies with river conservation and recreation goals.

The Act states, "In all planning for the use and development of water and related land resources, consideration shall be given by all federal agencies involved to potential national wild, scenic and recreational river areas..." [Section 5(d) (1)]. Federal agencies consider potential rivers by evaluating a river's eligibility, tentative classification, and suitability for designation under the Act. This study process is part the resource management planning effort for the Price Field Office.

Eligibility and tentative classification consist of an inventory of existing conditions. Eligibility is an evaluation of whether a river or river segment is free-flowing and possesses one or more outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs). If found eligible, a river is analyzed as to its current level of development (water resources projects, shoreline development, and accessibility) and segmented accordingly. Each river segment is given one of three tentative classifications -wild, scenic or recreational- based on the degree of development. The final procedural step, suitability, provides the basis for determining whether to recommend a river as part of the National System.

On December 13, 1994, an Interagency Agreement was signed by the Bureau of Land Management (Utah State Office), the USDA Forest Service (Intermountain Region), and the National Park Service (Rocky Mountain Region). The agreement calls for the three agencies to "work cooperatively to define common criteria and processes for use in determining the eligibility and suitability of Utah rivers for potential inclusion by Congress in the [national system of Wild and Scenic Rivers]." The product of this agreement is the "Wild and Scenic River Review in the State of Utah: Process and Criteria for Interagency Use" guidance published in June of 1996. This publication supplements the Act by providing clear, specific criteria for identifying eligible rivers.

Guidance used for this study is also contained in "Wild and Scenic Rivers – Policy and Program Direction for Identification, Evaluation, and Management, Bureau of Land Management Manual – 8351." In addition, various technical papers published by the Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordination Council relating to the evaluation of rivers were used. These publications may be found at www.nps.gov/rivers/publications.html.

II. Eligibility and Tentative Classification

Eligibility Determination Considerations

In order for a river to be eligible for inclusion into the national system of rivers the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act specifies that the below criteria be met.

These criteria not only apply to each potentially eligible river but also to their immediate environment, which is defined as a river corridor extending $\frac{1}{4}$ from both sides of the high water mark. For purposes of the eligibility inventory, attention was not given to land ownership other than to ensure that at least some portion of a river segment crosses federal lands administered by the Price Field Office. The status of land ownership, however, is evaluated as a consideration in the suitability step of the study process and is presented in detail in Section III of this appendix.

Free-Flowing Character

To be considered a free-flowing river, it must be a flowing body of water, or estuary, or section, portion, or tributary thereof, including rivers, streams, creeks, runs, kills, rills, and small lakes [Section 16 (a)]. A river can be any size or length, and does not have to be floatable or boatable. For purposes of eligibility determination, a river's flow is sufficient as long as it sustains or complements the outstandingly remarkable value for which the river is eligible. The body of water must be existing or flowing in a natural condition without major modification of the waterway such as channelization, impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. However, some minor modifications can be allowed such as low dams, diversion works, and minor structures [Section 16 (b)]. The river can lie between impoundments or major dams.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

The Act specifies that rivers "with their immediate environment, must possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar value" [Section 1 (b)].

The "Process and Criteria for Interagency Use" further describes values and characteristics of each that are used to determine which values are outstandingly remarkable and at least regionally significant. The following is a summary of each value:

Scenic: Diversity of view, special features, seasonal variations, and cultural

Recreation: Diversity of use, experience quality, length of season, access, level of use, attraction, sites and facilities, and associated opportunities

Geologic: Feature abundance, diversity of features, educational /scientific importance

Fish: Habitat quality, diversity of species, values of species, abundance of fish, natural reproduction, size and vigor of fish, quality of experience, cultural/historic importance, recreational importance, access

Wildlife: Habitat quality, diversity of species, abundance of species, natural reproduction, size and vigor of fish, quality of experience, cultural/historic importance, recreational importance, access

Historic: Significance, site integrity, education/interpretation, and listing in or eligibility for National Register of Historic Places

Cultural: Significance, current uses, number of cultures, site integrity, education/interpretation, and listing in or eligibility for National Register of Historic Places

Ecological: Species diversity, ecological function, rare communities, and educational/scientific

These values must be regionally significant at minimum. Therefore, a region of comparison was used to guide the evaluation of a value's significance. For this study, the Tavaputs Plateau, Northern Canyonlands, and Utah High Plateaus and Mountains ecological sections were used (Cleland et al. 1997, Summary National Hierarchical Framework of Terrestrial Ecological Units: ECOMAP, USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.). These ecological sections delineate distinct parameters in major ecological systems as defined by geology, topography, climate, etc. and are typically the most visible features of the landscape.

Tentative Classification

Eligible rivers are given a tentative classification. The Wild and Scenic Act provides for three possible classifications: wild, scenic, or recreational. These classifications are based on the type and degree of human development associated with the river and adjacent lands present at the time of inventory. They also prescribe what management activities would be allowed to occur along a river, as long as no outstandingly remarkable value is compromised.

The wild classification, the most restrictive of management activities, is given rivers free of impoundments and those generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted.

The scenic classification is given rivers that are generally free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped but accessible in places by roads.

The recreational classification, the least restrictive, is given rivers readily accessible by road or railroad, may have some development along their shorelines, and may have substantial evidence of human activity.

Final classification of a river segment is determined if and when a river is designated into the national system.

Eligibility Determinations Process

Coordination

In November 1997, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the State of Utah and the BLM by former Governor, Mike Leavitt, and former BLM State Director, William Lamb, to establish a cooperative effort for Wild and Scenic River study processes for BLM field offices in Utah. Emery County had previously established a cooperative agreement with the BLM for land use planning in a MOU signed April 29, 1996. Likewise, Carbon County agreed to cooperate in a similar MOU signed August 26, 2003. These agreements enabled the BLM to extend an interdisciplinary team of specialists, formed for this study process, to include representatives from these governments. Table X.2 lists all interdisciplinary and other meetings held during the eligibility step of the study process.

Table 1: Eligibility Study Meetings*

Date	Purpose	Attendees	
August 28, 2002	Eligibility Collaboration Initiation Meeting	Ann King (USFS) Bill Howell (Southeast Utah Assoc. of Govts.) Bill Redd (San Juan Co.) Brad Higdon (BLM) Craig Johansen (Emery Co.) Darrel Leamaster (Emery Co.) Dave Levanger (Carbon Co.) Dennis Willis (BLM) Drew Sitterud (Emery Co.) Ed Bonner (SITLA) Floyd Johnson (BLM) Garth Heaton (USFS) Jay Humphrey (Emery Co.) Will Stokes (SITLA)	Kathleen Truman (Emery Co.) Kort Utley (Governor's Office of Budget and Planning) Louis Berg (UDWR) Marilyn Peterson (BLM) Mark Page U. Div. Water Rights) Mesia Nyman (USFS) Mike Hubbard (USFS) Ray Peterson (Emery Co.) Rex Sacco (Carbon Co.) Ruth McCoard (BLM) Val Payne (UDNR) Justin Seastrand (BLM)
October 3, 2002	Interdisciplinary Team Eligibility Review	Brad Higdon (BLM) Rex Sacco (Carbon Co.) Ken Davey (Grand Co.) Jay Humphrey (Emery Co.) Lee McEprang (Emery Co.) Darrel Leamaster (Emery Co.) Morris Sorensen (Emery Co.) Craig Johansen (Emery Co.) Val Payne (UDNR) Ann King (USFS) Drew Sitterud (Emery Co.)	Roger Barton (Carbon Co.) Blaine Miller (BLM) Jack Wood (BLM) Tammy Tucker (BLM) Justin Seastrand (BLM) Tim Finger (BLM) Kerry Flood (BLM) Mike Leschin (BLM) Marilyn Peterson (BLM) Ray Jenson (BLM) Wayne Ludington (BLM)

October 16, 2002	Interdisciplinary Team Eligibility Review	Brad Higdon (BLM) Floyd Johnson (BLM) Dave Levanger (Carbon Co.) Gayla Williams (Carbon Co.) Rex Sacco (Carbon Co.) Jay Humphreys (Emery Co.) Morris Sorensen (Emery Co.) Craig Johansen (Emery Co.)	Mike Leschin (BLM) Wayne Ludington (BLM) Roger Barton (Carbon Co.) Amy Adams (BLM) Kerry Flood (BLM) Chris Colt (UDWR) Tom Gnojek (BLM) Blaine Miller (BLM)
October 30, 2002	Interdisciplinary Team Eligibility Review	Floyd Johnson (BLM) Brad Higdon (BLM) Roger Barton (Carbon Co.) Kerry Flood (BLM) Val Payne (UDNR) Jay Humphrey (Emery Co.) Craig Johansen (Emery Co.) Gayla Williams (Carbon Co.)	Rex Sacco (Carbon Co.) Dave Levanger (Carbon Co.) Morris Sorensen (Emery Co.) Darrel Leamaster (Emery Co.) Lee McEprang (Emery Co.) Louis Berg (UDWR) Drew Sitterud (Emery Co.)

*Does not include Price Field Office internal interdisciplinary team meetings, agency and interagency coordination meetings, or meetings with Tribes.

Rivers considered

All rivers identified on a 1:100,000 scale map of the planning area were considered for potential eligibility). From these, focus was narrowed by the interdisciplinary team to rivers identified as potentially eligible. In addition, several sources provided lists of potentially eligible rivers. Table 2 is a list of all rivers specifically identified for consideration from their various sources.

TABLE 2 • Documentation of Eligibility: Free-Flowing Rivers Considered		
River Name	Source for Consideration*	Segment Description
Barrier Creek	a, b, d	Canyonlands National Park boundary to mouth at Green River
Bear Canyon Creek	e	Headwater to mouth at Rock Creek
Buckhorn Wash	e	Road crossing at Buckhorn Flat to mouth at San Rafael River
Buckskin Canyon Creek	e	Headwaters to mouth at Rock Creek
Cane Wash	b, d, e	Head of wash to mouth at San Rafael River
Chimney Canyon	e	Head of canyon to mouth at Muddy Creek
Coal Creek	e	Length of reach
Coal Wash	e	Confluence of North and South Forks of Coal Wash to mouth at North Salt Wash
Cottonwood Canyon	e	Head of canyon to mouth at Nine Mile Creek
Cottonwood Wash	b, d, e	Head of wash to county road where wash exits reef
Desert Seep Wash	d	Desert Lake WMA to mouth at Price River
Devils Canyon	b, d, e	Road crossing to mouth at South Salt Wash
Dry Canyon	e	Head of Canyon to mouth at Nine Mile Creek
Dugout Creek	e	Length of reach
Eagle Canyon	b, d, e	Springs at head of canyon to Secret Mesa road crossing Secret Mesa road crossing to confluence with North Salt Wash
Fish Creek	e	Scofield Reservoir to confluence with White River

Flat Canyon	d	Headwaters to mouth at Green River
Goodwater Canyon	e	Length of reach
Gordon Creek	d, e	Confluence of Bob Wright and Mud Water Canyons to mouth at Price River
Grassy Trail	d, e	Length of reach
Green River	a, b, d, e	County line near Nine Mile Creek to Chandler Canyon
		Chandler Canyon to Florence Creek
		Florence Creek to Nefertiti boat ramp
		Nefertiti boat ramp to I-70 bridge
		I-70 bridge to mile 91 below Ruby Ranch
		Mile 91 below Ruby Ranch to Hey Joe Canyon
		Hey Joe Canyon to Canyonlands National Park Boundary
Icelander	d	Town of Sunnyside to mouth at Grassy Trail Creek
Iron Wash	d	From spring to mouth at Strait Wash
Ivie Creek	d, e	Highway 10 to mouth at Muddy Creek
Jack Creek	d, e	Headwaters to mouth at Green River
Keg Spring Canyon	e	Head of canyon to mouth at Green River
Last Chance Wash	d	Last Chance Wash Cutoff Road (925) to mouth at Salvation Creek
Lockhart Draw	e	Head of draw to mouth at San Rafael River
McCarty Canyon	b, d	Length of reach
Mesquite Wash	e	Head of wash to mouth at North Salt Wash
Molen Seep Wash	d	Through Molen Reef to mouth at North Salt Wash
Muddy Creek	e	Manti-La Sal National Forest boundary to I-70**
	a, b, d, e	I-70 to Lone Tree Crossing
		Lone Tree Crossing to South Salt Wash
		South Salt Wash to county road downstream of North Caineville Reef
Nates Canyon	e	Length of reach
Nine Mile Creek	d, e	Headwaters to confluence with Minnie Maude Creek
	a, d, e	Confluence with Minnie Maude Creek to Bulls Canyon
		Bulls Canyon to mouth at Green River
North Fork Coal Wash	e	Head of wash to Fix It Pass route
		Fix It Pass route to confluence with South Fork Coal Wash
North Salt Wash	b, d, e	Confluence with Horn Silver Gulch to mouth at San Rafael River
Oil Well Draw	e	Length of reach
Pace Creek	e	Length of reach
Price River	e	Confluence of Fish Creek and White River to Price City water treatment plant
		Price City water treatment plant to Poplar Street bridge in Helper
		Poplar Street bridge in Helper to Mounds bridge
	a, e	Mounds bridge to Book Cliffs escarpment
	a, b, d, e	Book Cliffs escarpment to mouth at Green River
Quitcupah Creek	d, e	Manti-La Sal National Forest boundary to mouth at Ivie Creek
Range Creek	a, b, d, e	Headwaters to Trail Canyon
		Trail Canyon to drill holes below Turtle Canyon
		Drill holes below Turtle Canyon to mouth at Green River
Red Canyon	e	Length of reach

Rock Creek	d, e	North Fork headwaters to mouth at Green River
	d	Length of South Fork
Saddle Horse Canyon	b, d	Length of reach
Salt Wash	d	Headwaters to mouth at Muddy Creek
Salvation Creek	d	Headwaters to mouth at Muddy Creek
San Rafael River	a, b, d, e	Confluence of Ferron and Cottonwood Creeks to Fuller Bottom
		Fuller Bottom to Johansen corral
		Johansen corral to Lockhart Wash
		Lockhart Wash to Tidwell Bottom
		Tidwell Bottom to mouth at Green River
Soldier Creek	e	Length of reach
South Fork Coal Wash	e	Head of wash to Eva Conover route
		Eva Conover route to confluence with North Fork Coal Wash
South Salt Wash	e	Length of reach
Spring Canyon	e	Length of reach
Three Canyon (Carbon County)	d	Headwaters to mouth at Green River
Three Canyon (Emery County)	e	Length of reach
Trail Canyon	d	Headwaters to mouth at Green River
Two Mile Canyon	e	Length of reach
Virgin Springs Canyon	e	Length of reach
Willow Creek	e	Length of reach
<p>* The below key indicates the Source for Consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a - Nationwide Rivers Inventory List b - American Rivers Outstanding Rivers List c - 1970 USDA / USDI List d - Utah Rivers Council / SUWA List e - Identified by Federal Agencies, State, Tribal, or other governments f - Identified during public scoping of RMP <p>** River segment determined not to be free-flowing due to presence of impoundments and dropped from further consideration</p>		

Identification of Outstandingly Remarkable Values

The interdisciplinary team reviewed all potentially eligible rivers to determine which possess outstandingly remarkable values. Table 3 identifies and describes these values for each river.

TABLE 3 • Documentation of Eligibility: Outstandingly Remarkable Values of Eligible Rivers	
RIVER NAME	DESCRIPTION OF VALUES PRESENT
Barrier Creek	<p>Cultural</p> <p>This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples, representing more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). Rock art panels in the adjacent Horseshoe Canyon Unit of Canyonlands Nation Park are the type-site for Barrier Canyon rock art styles. Other rock art sites continue down stream to the confluence with the Green River. Some features remain significant to Native American populations today. The sites have been somewhat isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Recreation</p> <p>The most well known features of Barrier Creek are in the Canyonlands National Park extension. This is a popular destination for visitors willing to hike two miles and 800 vertical feet to visit the Great Gallery pictographs. This canyon has cultural sites throughout its length and provides great opportunity to view these sites. Barrier Creek is also a popular side canyon hike for people traveling through Labyrinth Canyon. They are rewarded for their efforts with a clean water stream with wetlands and cottonwoods. There are many technical climbing routes in this canyon including the spectacular Tyrolean traverse and free rappel featured in the first Eco-Challenge.</p> <p>Ecological</p> <p>This isolated segment is undisturbed except by foot travel. As a natural preserve, it provides an excellent example of a desert riparian, vegetative community. The water table underlying the San Rafael Desert seeps at hanging gardens along the canyon walls that enclose the rich, verdant riparian.</p>

Bear Canyon Creek	<p>Fish</p> <p>The habitat quality in Bear Canyon Creek for fish is high. The introduction of native Colorado River cutthroat trout, a rare species (listed as sensitive by the BLM and State of Utah), has been approved by the RDCC and is expected to be implemented in the reasonably foreseeable future. The value of the current species is moderate but will become high due to the uniqueness of Colorado River Cutthroat Trout. Fish are abundant below waterfalls but are currently absent above waterfalls where they will be introduced. The natural reproduction of fish is high in the portion of the stream where fish are present and is expected to be high where fish will be introduced. The size of trout ranges up to 20 inches. The quality of the fishing experience is high due to the scenic and pristine nature of the stream and canyon (there is a beautiful waterfall about 1 mile above the confluence with Rock Creek). Bear Canyon Creek receives low recreational use, but could be important to anglers wanting a remote fishing experience.</p>
Buckhorn Wash	<p>Historic</p> <p>Values consist of sites associated with farming/ranching, transportation and Civilian Conservation Corps and are important for interpreting these events. They retain original character. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Cultural</p> <p>This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples, representing more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). Some features remain significant to Native American populations today. The sites retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. The Buckhorn Rock Art Site is already listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Many other sites are eligible for the National Register.</p> <p>Recreation</p> <p>The recreation opportunity here is “Roaded Natural” in the ROS. A drive through with a few stops gives the visitor a great sampling of the splendors of canyon country in general and the San Rafael Swell in particular. In addition to a dramatic canyon, the recreation user has the opportunity to visit dinosaur tracks and bones, prehistoric sites representing 8,000 years of cultures as well as cold war relics in the form of the Morrison Knudson tunnels and uranium exploration. It has the great variety of attraction sites in such a short canyon that makes the recreation opportunity outstandingly remarkable. In addition to the “windshield tourism” opportunity, there are several technical climbing routes in the canyon.</p> <p>Scenic</p> <p>The visual experience of entering Buckhorn Wash is particularly dramatic. The distant horizon is almost immediately replaced by topographic grandeur. The canyon provides beautiful displays of geologic layers, sequentially exposed, rise to towering benches, varnished walls, high pour-offs, and deep alcoves. A rincon remains as an isolated pinnacle. A verdant riparian zone marking the canyon bottom provides a nice contrast to the stark desert scene.</p> <p>Wildlife</p> <p>The wash provides excellent habitat for desert bighorn sheep, mule deer and numerous migratory birds. The wash, lined with riparian vegetation, provides water and forage for these species. The wash is considered a good choice for observing the desert bighorn sheep as they graze along the wash bottom, scree slopes, and cliffs on either side of the wash.</p>

Buckskin Canyon Creek	<p>Fish Habitat quality for fish is high. Introduction of native Colorado River cutthroat trout, a rare species (listed as sensitive by the BLM and State of Utah), has been approved by the RDCC and is expected to be implemented in the reasonably foreseeable future. The value of the current species is moderate but will become high due to the uniqueness of Colorado River Cutthroat Trout. Fish are abundant below waterfalls but are currently absent above waterfalls where they will be introduced. The natural reproduction of fish is high in the portion of the stream where fish are present and is expected to be high where fish will be introduced. The size of trout probably ranges up to 20 inches. The quality of the fishing experience is high due to the scenic and pristine nature of the stream and canyon (there is a beautiful, high waterfall about 2 miles above the confluence with Rock Creek). Buckskin Canyon Creek receives low recreational use but could be important to anglers wanting a remote fishing experience.</p>
Cane Wash	<p>Cultural This wash has an outstanding example of Barrier Canyon rock art. Other features are unknown but likely present. The rock art site is eligible for listing on the National Register.</p> <p>Recreation This wash is a popular hike and horseback ride from the San Rafael Bridge Recreation Site or as an alternate route to the Little Grand Canyon of the San Rafael River. This wash also provides for recreational petrified wood collection.</p> <p>Scenic A huge fin of the Wingate Formation is located in the lower portion of the wash and was formed by erosion on the one side by Cane Wash and the other by the San Rafael River. High on this fin is a window in the rock, which is visible from the Wedge Overlook. Much of the wash is incised within the surrounding stone, or is bordered by high cliffs and alcoves.</p>
Chimney Canyon	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Coal Creek	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified

Coal Wash	<p>Historic Values consist of sites associated with ranching and mining, which are important for interpreting these events. They retain original character.</p> <p>Cultural This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples, representing more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). Some features remain significant to Native American populations today. The sites have been somewhat isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Scenic Large sand dunes climb high on the Navajo sandstone escarpments that narrowly enclose the meandering wash bottom.</p> <p>Recreation Coal Wash is a popular destination for hikers, and horseback riders due to rich scenic, wildlife, and cultural features.</p>
Cottonwood Canyon	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Cottonwood Wash	<p>Cultural This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples (mainly rock art), representing more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). Some features are significant to Native American populations today. The sites have been somewhat isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Scenic Cottonwood Wash is an incised bifurcated canyon, with intermittent live water and cottonwood trees, cutting through eastern side of northern San Rafael Reef.</p>
Desert Seep Wash	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Devils Canyon	<p>Wildlife This narrow canyon and surrounding slick rock topography provides excellent habitat for desert bighorn sheep.</p> <p>Recreation This canyon provides an easily accessible, primitive opportunity to hike through one of the premiere slot canyon narrows in the San Rafael Swell.</p> <p>Scenic Ponderosa Pines provide contrast against sandstone domes textured by the cross bedding of petrified dunes. The domes drain into beautifully sculpted, slot canyon narrows.</p>
Dry Canyon	Identified cultural and scenic values, but determined not regionally significant
Dugout Creek	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified

Eagle Canyon	<p>Scenic Dark pockets of Ponderosa pine provide contrast to the soft tones of the sandstone walls. Eagle Canyon Arch highlights the upper portion of the canyon, which opens to a picturesque serpentine valley of sandstone domes, slickrock and vegetated sand dunes. Narrow side drainages are also studded with Ponderosa Pine. Below a huge, dramatic pour off the canyon narrows to a meandering slot, exposing beautiful patterns of sandstone cross bedding.</p>
Fish Creek	<p>Fish This segment is a high quality cold-water fishery. Designated a Blue Ribbon Fishery, this segment has substantial regulatory protection under Utah Division of Wildlife Resources proclamation rules and agreements. Releases from Scofield Reservoir are arranged to sustain the fishery and instream flow rights are under consideration.</p>
Flat Canyon	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Goodwater Canyon	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Gordon Creek	<p>Historic Gordon Creek (original known as Garden Creek) is the location of the first historic era settlement in Carbon County. One ranch site is associated with one of the three original settlers. Values include sites associated with community development and decline, farming/ranching, communication, transportation, irrigation and Civilian Conservation Corps. They retain original character. It is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as a district for both its historic and prehistoric values.</p> <p>Cultural This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples, representing more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). Some features remain significant to Native American populations today. Because of the short period of historic occupation, the sites have been somewhat isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory and comparing prehistoric and historic agricultural settlement patterns of the same area.</p>
Grassy Trail	Contains unique geologic feature, but determined not regionally significant

<p>Green River / Tavaputs Plateau (Desolation Canyon)</p>	<p>Cultural This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples. It includes rock art and other features that remain significant to some Native American populations today. It also includes some of area of study used by Noel Morss in defining of the Fremont Culture. The prehistoric use represents more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). The sites have been largely isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Flat Canyon Archaeological District, within Desolation Canyon, is listed on this register.</p> <p>Historic Much of this river corridor is a National Historic Landmark because of its recognition as the least changed of the river corridors associated with John Wesley Powell and the exploration of the Green and Colorado Rivers. Other historic values are associated with settlement, farming/ranching, mining, Prohibition, recreational river running, waterworks and reclamation. Sites have been largely isolated and therefore retain their original character.</p> <p>Recreation A trip though Desolation and Gray Canyons of the Green River, consecutive canyons within the Tavaputs Plateau, is a premier, wilderness recreation experience. The 84-mile trip from Sand Wash to Swasey's Beach is world renown. Located in Utah's deepest canyon and largest WSA, Desolation and Gray Canyons offer outstanding white water boating with approximately 60 rapids and riffles. There is also ample opportunity for land-based activity like hiking in the more than 60 side canyons. The BLM receives over 3,000 applications per year for the 450 available trip permits issued to self-outfitted users. Eighteen commercial outfitters market trips through these canyons both nationally and internationally.</p> <p>Scenic At over one mile deep Desolation Canyon is Utah's deepest canyon, cutting through the youngest exposed strata on the Colorado Plateau. Desolation and Gray Canyons consist of complexes of many canyons draining to the Green River. Outstanding scenic values are dictated primarily by the domination of geologic features. In addition to canyon walls rising thousands of feet, there are also many interesting rock formations such as arches and hoodoos. Though the landscape is mostly dry and austere, pleasing contrasts are found in the green ribbon of life along the river, as well as the hanging gardens and pockets of huge fir trees scattered within the cliffs.</p>
	<p>Geology An outstanding example of an antecedent river cutting through structural geology that should have been impassable to it. As the land surface rises towards the south, the Green River continues to flow to the south and hence decrease in elevation despite the trend of the surrounding landscape. This results in the deepest canyon in Utah, Desolation Canyon. The corridor of the Green in this stretch also provides the regions best examples of reattachment bars and separation bars formed by the processes of fluvial geomorphology in bedrock canyons.</p>

Fish

This portion of the Green River provides habitat for four Federally listed fish species: Pike Minnow, Humpback Chub, Bonytail Chub, and Razorback Sucker. Of notable significance, this river contains designated critical habitat for the pike minnow. Spawning areas for this species have been confirmed within this river, which is also considered important for young of the year pike minnows.

Known populations of Humpback Chub and Razorback Sucker have been confirmed within this river, while Bonytail Chubs are suspected to occur. This river is considered regionally important for the recovery of these four Federally listed species.

Wildlife

This portion of the Green River is considered to have remarkable value for both avian and terrestrial wildlife populations. With regard to avian species, this river corridor is regionally significant, both for its diversity of avian species and for supporting habitats for Federally listed and BLM sensitive avian species.

Confirmed Federally listed species present include Bald Eagle, Mexican Spotted Owl and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher. BLM sensitive species known to occur include Peregrine Falcon, Yellowbreasted Chat, Yellowbilled Cuckoo. The river corridor is presently used by Bald Eagles during the winter, but is also considered potential nesting habitat. Mexican Spotted Owls have been verified nesting within this river corridor. The corridor, designated critical habitat for Mexican Spotted Owls, is believed to be significant for their expansion.

The Green River segment is also important for bighorn sheep, mule deer and elk. The entire corridor is regionally significant as lambing habitat for the Rocky Mountain bighorn and considered important winter range for mule deer and elk.

Ecological

The Green River hosts a variety of avian, terrestrial, and aquatic species populations. The river and its properly functioning riparian area provide a corridor of habitat through an otherwise arid region for many sensitive and Federally listed species of birds and fish, as well as populations of bighorn sheep, deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, and beaver. The corridor supports rare plant species including a recently discovered species of columbine. The stability of this ecosystem, largely unchanged from the passage of John Wesley Powell, contributed to the designation of Desolation Canyon National Historic Landmark.

Green River / Labyrinth Canyon	<p>Cultural This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples and includes some of the area of study used by Noel Morss in definition of the Fremont Culture. Its rock art and other features remain significant to some Native American populations today. The prehistoric use represent more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). The sites have been largely isolated and retain integrity and are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Recreation Labyrinth Canyon of the Green River is approximately 68 miles in length. The character of this canyon is completely different from Desolation Canyon. This stretch of river has no rapids, making it an excellent experience for canoe paddlers of all abilities. It provides a four to seven day backcountry paddling experience. There are also great opportunities for dispersed camping and hiking to cultural sites, unique geologic features and other attractions. Approximately 7,000 people per year enjoy this popular trip. The section is also suitable for powerboat use at some water levels and provides for much of the annual Friendship Cruise route, a decades-long running powerboat event. This section of the Green River has been widely reported on in the popular press in newspapers from coast to coast as well as in specialty publications such as Paddler Magazine.</p> <p>Scenic Scenic values are largely a product of the geology. The Green River meanders through a deeply incised canyon. Explored John Wesley Powell named the canyon for its many intricate twists and turns. At Bowknot Bend, one travels a distance of seven river miles to end up within a quarter mile of start. Varnished cliffs are cut in places by the narrow mouths of shaded side canyons where mature cottonwood trees are harbored. In the lower parts of the canyon, vertical cliffs of Windgate sandstone raise 1,000 feet above the river.</p> <p>Fish This portion of the Green River provides habitat for four endangered fish, including spawning habitat for the Colorado Pikeminnow (squawfish). The river contains critical habitat as designated by US Fish and Wildlife Service for these species.</p> <p>Paleontology Dinosaur bones visible in Morrison Formation outcrop have been reported by reliable sources (Dr. Paul Bybee, geology professor at Utah Valley State College in Orem, UT). They are reported visible from the river.</p> <p>Historic</p>
Icelander Creek	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Iron Wash	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Ivie Creek	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Jack Creek	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified

Keg Spring Canyon	<p>Cultural This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples, including probably the most scientifically important site in the area. The prehistoric use represents more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). Some features remain significant to Native American populations today. The sites have been somewhat isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Scenic This canyon is beautifully walled with live water, cottonwood trees and riparian vegetation. Alcoves and caves are found throughout its length.</p> <p>Recreation This canyon is less visited with access for hikers primarily from Labyrinth Canyon of the Green River and some from Antelope Valley Road. This canyon provides an excellent opportunity to experience solitude in an area rich in scenic quality.</p>
Last Chance	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Lockhart Draw	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
McCarty Canyon	Large presence of Bighorn sheep not supported by waterway and, therefore, not river related
Mesquite Canyon	<p>Wildlife The canyon provides excellent habitat for desert bighorn sheep and small mammals. The canyon with cliffs and slick rock provide exemplary escape cover and forage for the sheep as is evident by the number of sheep present in the Canyon.</p> <p>Scenic The narrow canyon alternates between towering walls and slick rock domes that provide outstanding scenes. Side canyons have patches of Ponderosa Pine and juniper providing wonderful contrast in pattern and color.</p>
Molen Seep Wash	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified

Muddy River	<p>Historic Values consist of sites associated with uranium exploration and mining and are important for interpreting these events. They retain original character. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Cultural This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples, representing more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). Some features remain significant to Native American populations today. It includes some of the area of study used by Noel Morss in definition of the Fremont Culture. The sites have been somewhat isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Recreation The Muddy offers mostly a primitive and semi-primitive recreation opportunity. When water flows are adequate the Muddy provides a challenging white water experience. During low flows, it provides hikers an opportunity to traverse through the heart of the San Rafael Swell. The Chute, a deep, narrow slot through which the Muddy River flows, is one of the most popular floating and hiking routes in the San Rafael Swell. This area is well known and draws visitors from throughout the nation.</p> <p>Scenic This segment traverses a variety of geologic strata providing nice variety in landform and color. Dramatic cliffs raising hundreds of feet dominate the view. These are decorated with interesting rock formations such as pinnacles, arches, and hoodoos. The Chute of the Muddy River provides exceptional slot canyon scenes with the river meandering from wall to wall.</p>
Nates Canyon	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified

Nine Mile Creek	<p>Historic Nine Mile Creek provides one of the best examples of Non-City of Zion settlement, an unusual pattern in Utah. Values included sites associated with community development and decline, fur trade and exploration, farming/ranching, military history, communication, transportation, irrigation and Civilian Conservation Corps., which retain original character and are important for interpreting these events. It is currently being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for both its historic and prehistoric values.</p> <p>Cultural Nine Mile Canyon has the greatest concentration of prehistoric rock art in the world. It also has some of the most visible and best preserved remains of the Fremont Culture. It is part of the study area Noel Morss used in defining that Culture. Rock art and other features remain significant to some Native American populations today. The prehistoric use represents more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). The sites have been somewhat isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Nine Mile Canyon is eligible for the National Register and is currently being nominated for this special designation.</p> <p>Scenic Nine Mile Canyon was dedicated as a Backcountry Byway in 1990. The main visual features are the dramatic topography of high canyon walls, dissected by steep side canyons and punctuated with isolated buttes, mesas and outcrops. A lush riparian zone of willow and cottonwood marks the canyon bottom. A series of farms and ranches provide a rural appearance to an otherwise very wild looking landscape. Prehistoric rock art adorn the canyon walls adding intrinsic interest to foreground views. Water features include the flowing stream and beaver ponds.</p>
North Coal Wash	<p>Historic Values consist of sites associated with ranching and mining, which are important for interpreting these events. They retain original character.</p> <p>Cultural This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples, representing more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). Some features remain significant to Native American populations today. The sites have been somewhat isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Scenic A sandstone landscape of domes, pinnacles, alcoves, and extended cliff lines drop into the incised canyon bottom. Groves of pinion and juniper opening to grassy parks are terraced over the cottonwood lined canyon bottom. The enormous reach of Slipper Arch provides a premier scenic feature.</p> <p>Recreation Coal Wash is a popular destination for OHV users, hikers, and horseback riders due to rich scenic, wildlife, and cultural features.</p>
Oil Well Draw	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Pace Creek	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified

Price River	<p>Historic Historic values are associated with settlement, farming and ranching, and transportation (early railroads), which are important for interpreting these events. Most sites have been somewhat isolated and therefore retain their original character. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Cultural This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples, representing more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). Some features remain significant to Native American populations today. The sites have been somewhat isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Fish From the confluence of Lower Fish Creek and White River downstream through Helper, this river provides a potentially high quality cold-water fishery. Currently, a plan (in conjunction with a Total Maximum Daily Load) to improve the fishery and correct temperature discrepancies that exist in part of the reach is underway. The river is stocked with trout annually as far downstream as the Helper gauging station. In the last decade habitat improvement projects such as the construction of stone pool forming structures have been completed along the Helper parkway by UDWR with the support of Trout Unlimited. UDWR has also spent effort and money on improvements to direct access to the river along Hwy 6, which provides access along most of this reach, to enhance opportunities to fish. In addition, the White River watershed is currently undergoing restoration partly for the purpose of improving the fishery below its confluence with the Price River.</p> <p>The lower Price River segment is considered to be important for several Federally listed fish species. The mouth of this river segment is important habitat for young of the year pike minnow. Bonytail Chub and Razorback Sucker may also use this river segment.</p> <p>Wildlife The lower Price River is important to numerous avian wildlife species, notably the Mexican Spotted Owl, Peregrine Falcon, and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher. The river segment provides excellent nesting roosting habitat for the Mexican Spotted Owl and the Peregrine Falcon, though these species have not been confirmed present to date. The river segment is also important lambing habitat for the Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep.</p> <p>Geology Exposed in the walls of the lower canyon of the Price River are excellent examples of delta sediments deposited during the Cretaceous period. The repeated retreat and advance of the inland seaway is vividly recorded in the exposures of the Mesa Verde Group. Major oil companies bring geologists on field trips to this escarpment to see and study these exposures.</p>
Quitchupah Creek	<p>Riparian zone supports wildlife and ecological values, however determined not to be regionally significant.</p>

Range Creek	<p>Historic Historic values are associated with settlement, farming and ranching and are important for interpreting these events. Sites have been largely isolated and therefore retain their original character. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Cultural This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples, representing more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). It includes rock art and other features that remain significant to some Native American populations today. The sites have been somewhat isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Scenic Unlike most of the side canyons entering the Green and Colorado Rivers, Range Creek carved a “U” shaped rather than a “V” shaped valley. In this canyon a lush, river bottom land suddenly gives way to dramatic cliffs and mountains that rise 4,000 feet to the top of the Tavaputs Plateau. The canyon passes through several life zones, from high alpine forest and meadows down to a salt shrub desert. The pattern of vegetation habitat types and the way they vary with elevation and slope aspect creates a varied and interesting scene. Dramatic topography and unusual rock formations split by a mountain stream creates a stimulating visual experience.</p> <p>Wildlife The Range Creek segment is unique and regionally significant for the diversity of avian and terrestrial wildlife. The upper drainage provides summer range for mule deer and elk while the lower drainage provides winter range for these species. The lower drainage is important lambing habitat for Rocky Mountain Bighorn sheep. The Range Creek drainage is designated critical habitat for the Mexican Spotted Owl, though no occupied territories have yet to be confirmed.</p>
Red Canyon	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified

Rock Creek	<p>Historic Rock Creek provides an excellent example of historic homesteading. The historic architecture and manipulated landscape are well preserved. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Cultural This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples, representing more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). It includes rock art and other features that remain significant to some Native American populations today. The sites have been largely isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Recreation Rock Creek, a much anticipated respite for river travelers, is the most visited area in Desolation Canyon. Visitors are attracted to the cool, clear, refreshing waters meandering through the lush riparian zone in addition to the well preserved historic structures. Rock Creek offers the most popular hike in Desolation Canyon. Hikers enjoy the varied scenery as well the abundant rock art to be seen along the canyon walls. A cold-water fishery rounds out the variety of recreational opportunity to be experienced along Rock Creek.</p> <p>Scenic There are over 60 tributary canyons to Desolation and Gray Canyon. Of these, Rock Creek provides the most dramatic and exceptionally high quality scenery. There is tremendous topographic relief as the canyon rises over 5,000 feet from the mouth of the creek to the top of the plateau. The canyon bottom has a verdant riparian zone along a clear, cold water creek. The creek itself has a pool and drop structure, cascading in places, providing intrinsically interesting sights, accented by the sounds of flowing, splashing water. The canyon walls are resplendent. Lower elevation pinyon and juniper give way to Douglas fir at the mid to higher elevations. These stands of dark green timber are punctuated with outcrops and ledges of red sandstone.</p> <p>Fish The habitat quality in Rock Creek for fish is high. The introduction of native Colorado River Cutthroat Trout, a rare species (listed as sensitive by the BLM and State of Utah), has been approved by the State's Resource Development Coordinating Committee (RDCC) and is expected to be implemented in the reasonably foreseeable future. The value of the current species is moderate but will become high due to the uniqueness of Colorado River cutthroat trout. Fish are abundant below waterfalls but are currently absent above waterfalls where they will be introduced in 2003. The natural reproduction of fish is high in the portion of the stream where fish are present and is expected to be high where fish will be introduced. The size of trout ranges up to 20 inches or larger. The scenic and pristine nature of the stream and canyon also contribute to the high quality of the fishing experience. The upper reaches of Rock Creek receive low recreational use, but could be important to anglers wanting a remote fishing experience.</p>
Saddle Horse Canyon	Identified to have quality riparian vegetation and scenic values, but not considered regionally significant
Salt Wash	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Salvation Creek	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified

<p>San Rafael River</p>	<p>Historic Values include sites associated with farming/ranching, transportation and Civilian Conservation Corps and are important for interpreting these events. They retain original character. The Swinging Bridge is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Other sites are eligible for the National Register.</p> <p>Cultural This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples, representing more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). Some features remain significant to Native American populations today. The sites have been somewhat isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Recreation This river provides a great variety of recreational experiences. While the recreation opportunity is primitive, the segment through the area known as the Little Grand Canyon of the San Rafael offers a greater variety of experience than any other segment in this field office area. At higher water levels it is floated by a variety of watercraft, from canoes and kayaks to small rafts. In addition to boating, this segment is also traversed by backpackers and equestrians. There are great dispersed campsites and attraction sites throughout this segment.</p> <p>The segment downstream of Swinging Bridge is known as the Black Boxes, named for the Upper and Lower Black Box Canyons of the San Rafael. Here the San Rafael traverses canyons that are hundreds of feet deep and tens of feet wide. At lower water levels, the Black Boxes provide a moderately difficult canyoneering experience. Canyoneers find themselves hiking, climbing and rock scrambling, and swimming on a typical trip. At high water, the canyons are the domains of the high-end expert kayakers. At high flows, these canyons provide one of Utah's most challenging kayak runs.</p> <p>Scenic The Little Grand Canyon is named for its grandeur. Here the San Rafael has carved a dramatic canyon of rock with very little vegetation on the canyon walls. The green ribbon of the riparian zone provides respite from the barren canyon. In addition to the geologic scenic features, the canyon provides great wildlife viewing opportunities and numerous cultural sites.</p> <p>Deep, narrow canyon walls dominate the scenery through the Black Boxes. The confined river meandering the few yards from wall to wall is visually unique and outstanding, a slot canyon on a grand scale</p> <p>Wildlife The San Rafael River provides habitat for a number of wildlife species including desert bighorn sheep, migratory birds, mule deer, chukar and fish. Portions of this river are important to the desert bighorn sheep and mule deer for water and forage while the riparian vegetation along the river provides important nesting and foraging habitat. Peregrine falcons are known to nest on the high cliffs bordering the river where they can utilize the prey (migratory birds) found here. The San Rafael River provides habitat for a number of fish including the federally endangered Colorado Pikeminnow and state sensitive Roundtail Chub. A portion of this river flows through steep walled canyons that are considered as potential habitat for the endangered Mexican Spotted Owl.</p>
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	<p>Geology</p> <p>This is a textbook example of a superimposed stream cutting through an anticline (San Rafael Swell). An excellent example of a rincon is present within the Little Grand Canyon. All along the river, but most especially in the area of the Black Boxes, are wonderful examples of entrenched meanders cut into the underlying bedrock. This segment of the river also contains Swasey's Leap (where the river canyon is so narrow that local folklore tells of a cowboy jumping his horse from rim to rim over one hundred feet above the river on a bet).</p>
Soldier Creek	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
South Coal Wash	<p>Historic</p> <p>Values consist of sites associated with ranching and mining, which are important for interpreting these events. They retain original character.</p> <p>Cultural</p> <p>This area has evidence of significant occupation and use by prehistoric peoples, representing more than one cultural period (Archaic, Fremont and Numic). Some features remain significant to Native American populations today. The sites have been somewhat isolated and retain integrity. They are important for interpreting regional prehistory. Many sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.</p> <p>Scenic</p> <p>The varying landscape is accentuated by near and distant pinnacles detached from sandstone fins, high, varnish stained pour-offs, wind scooped alcoves, and Ponderosa Pines stark against pale cliffs. Middleground and background features provide a balanced, horizontal relief.</p> <p>Recreation</p> <p>Coal Wash is a popular destination for OHV users, hikers, and horseback riders due to rich scenic, wildlife, and cultural features.</p>
South Salt Wash	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Spring Canyon	An arch provides a geologic value and the canyon provides an opportunity for hiking, but neither is considered regionally significant. Rock art near the mouth of Spring Canyon is within a quarter mile of the San Rafael River and supports the cultural value for that eligible river.
Three Canyon (Carbon County)	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Three Canyon (Emery County)	Identified ecological value, but determined not regionally significant
Trail Canyon	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified
Two Mile Canyon	Contains scenic quality, a unique geologic feature, Five Hole Arches, but values not river related
Virgin Springs Canyon	Presence of recreation, wildlife, and cultural values, but determined not to be regionally significant.
Willow Creek	No regionally significant outstandingly remarkable values identified

Rivers Determined Eligible

The rivers identified on Table 4 were determined to be free-flowing and possess outstandingly remarkable values, regionally or nationally significant, and, therefore, eligible for inclusion in the national system of Wild and Scenic Rivers. (Reasons for tentative classification are provided on Table 5.) Some rivers are found to possess outstandingly remarkable values, however, because they are determined to be ephemeral in nature, flowing unpredictably only during flood events, they were not carried forward as eligible.

Table 4 • Rivers Determined Eligible for Designation into the NWSRS

Segment Name	Segment Description	Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Tentative Classification	Percent of river corridor is BLM lands
Barrier Creek	Canyonlands National Park boundary to mouth at Green River	scenic, recreation, cultural, ecologic	Wild	99
Bear Canyon Creek	Headwaters to mouth at Rock Creek	fish	Wild	43
Buckskin Canyon Creek	Headwaters to mouth at Rock Creek	fish	Wild	51
Cane Wash	Head of wash to mouth at San Rafael River	cultural, scenic, recreation	Scenic	89
Coal Wash	Confluence of North and South Forks of Coal Wash to mouth at North Salt Wash	recreation, scenic, cultural, historic	Recreational	100
Cottonwood Wash	Head of wash to county road at T. 20 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 14	scenic, cultural	Wild	80
Fish Creek	Scofield Reservoir to confluence with White River	fish	Scenic	15
Gordon Creek	Confluence of Bob Wright and Mud Water Canyons to mouth at Price	cultural, historic	Scenic	44

	River			
Green River*	County line near Nine Mile Creek to Chandler Canyon	scenic, recreation, wildlife, historic, cultural, fish, geologic, ecologic	Wild	66
	Chandler Creek to Florence Creek	scenic, recreation, wildlife, historic, cultural, fish, geologic, ecologic	Scenic	
	Florence Creek to Nefertiti boat ramp	scenic, recreation, wildlife, historic, cultural, fish, geologic, ecologic	Wild	
	Nefertiti boat ramp to Swasey's boat ramp	scenic, recreation, wildlife, historic, cultural, fish, geologic, ecologic	Recreational	
	Swasey's boat ramp to I-70 bridge	scenic, recreation, wildlife, historic, cultural, fish, geologic, ecologic	Recreational	
	I-70 bridge to mile 91 below Ruby Ranch	scenic, recreation, historic, cultural, fish, paleontologic	Scenic	
	Mile 91 below Ruby Ranch to Hey Joe Canyon	scenic, recreation, historic, cultural, fish	Wild	
	Hey Joe Canyon to Canyonlands National Park boundary	scenic, recreation, historic, cultural, fish	Scenic	
Keg Spring Canyon	Head of canyon to mouth at Green River	scenic, cultural, recreation	Wild	91
Muddy Creek	I-70 to Lone Tree Crossing	scenic, recreation, geologic, historic, cultural	Wild	92
	Lone Tree Crossing to South Salt Wash	scenic, recreation, geologic, historic, cultural	Scenic	
	South Salt Wash to county road below San Rafael and North Caineville	scenic, recreation, geologic, historic, cultural	Wild	

	Reefs			
Nine Mile Creek	Minnie Maude Creek to Bulls Canyon	historic, cultural, scenic	Recreational	44
	Bulls Canyon to mouth at Green River	historic, cultural, scenic	Wild	
North Fork Coal Wash	Head of wash to Fix It Pass route	recreation, scenic, cultural, historic	Wild	85
	Fix It Pass route to confluence with South Fork Coal Wash	recreation, scenic, cultural, historic	Recreational	
North Salt Wash	Confluence with Horn Silver Gulch to mouth at San Rafael River	scenic, wildlife, recreation, cultural	Wild	97

Price River	Confluence of Fish Creek and White River to Poplar Street bridge in Helper	fish, recreation	Recreational	68
	Mounds bridge Book Cliffs escarpment	cultural, historic	Scenic	
	Book Cliffs escarpment to mouth at Green River	scenic, cultural, geologic, wildlife, fish, recreation	Wild	
Range Creek	Headwaters to Trail Canyon	cultural, scenic, historic, wildlife	Wild	55
	Trail Canyon to drill holes at T. 17 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 27	cultural, scenic, historic, wildlife	Recreational	
	Drill holes at T. 17 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 27 to mouth at Green River	cultural, scenic, historic, wildlife	Wild	
Rock Creek	North Fork headwaters to mouth at Green River	scenic, recreation, cultural, historic, fish	Wild	70
San Rafael River	Confluence of Ferron and Cottonwood Creeks to Fuller Bottom	cultural, scenic, recreation, geologic, historic, fish, wildlife, ecologic	Scenic	82
	Fuller Bottom to Johansen corral	cultural, scenic, recreation, geologic, historic, fish, wildlife, ecologic	Wild	
	Johansen corral to Lockhart Wash	cultural, scenic, recreation, geologic, historic, fish, wildlife, ecologic	Scenic	

San Rafael River (continued)	Lockhart Wash to Tidwell Bottom	cultural, scenic, recreation, geologic, historic, fish, wildlife, ecologic	Wild	
	Tidwell Bottom to mouth at Green River	cultural, scenic, recreation, geologic, historic, fish, wildlife, ecologic	Scenic	
South Fork Coal Wash	Head of wash to Eva Conover route	recreation, scenic, cultural, historic	Wild	94
	Eva Conover route to confluence with North Fork Coal Wash	recreation, scenic, cultural, historic	Recreational	

*BLM lands on the east side of the Green River corridor are administered by the Moab Field Office. The Price Field Office considered and included in the eligibility determinations for the Green River any outstandingly remarkable value present on these BLM lands.

Tentative Classification

Upon a determination of eligible, the rivers were given a tentative classification. Table 5 describes the reason rivers were given their tentative classification.

TABLE 5 • Documentation of Eligibility: Tentative Classification of Eligible Rivers

Segment Name	Segment Description	Tentative Classification	Reason for Classification
Barrier Creek	Canyonlands National Park boundary to mouth at Green River	Wild	Primitive area within Horseshoe Canyon WSA
Bear Canyon Creek	Headwaters to mouth at Rock Creek	Wild	Primitive area within Desolation Canyon WSA
Buckskin Canyon Creek	Headwaters to mouth at Rock Creek	Wild	Primitive area within Desolation Canyon WSA
Cane Wash	Head of wash to mouth at San Rafael River	Scenic	Much of reach is paralleled by OHV route; lower portion is within Sid's Mountain WSA

Coal Wash	North and South Forks of Coal Wash to confluence with North Salt Wash	Recreational	Presence of OHV route
Cottonwood Wash	Head of wash to county road at T. 20 S., R. 13 E., Sec. 14	Wild	Primitive area within Mexican Mountain WSA
Fish Creek	Scofield Reservoir to confluence with White River	Scenic	Presence of railroad, mostly inconspicuous and has low traffic
Gordon Creek	Confluence of Bob Wright and Mud Water Canyons to mouth at Price River	Scenic	Road, gas field development present, but mostly inconspicuous; segment crossed by railroad trestle and powerlines
Green River	County line near Nine Mile Creek to Chandler Canyon	Wild	Primitive area; majority of segment forms boundary for Desolation Canyon WSA
	Chandler Creek to Florence Creek	Scenic	Presence of road inconspicuous except for short stretches; annual traffic on road is seasonal and very minimal
	Florence Creek to Nefertiti boat ramp	Wild	Primitive area that forms boundary for Desolation Canyon WSA
	Nefertiti boat ramp to I-70 bridge	Recreational	Presence of roads, developed recreation sites, agricultural development and structures, private residences, and the town of Green River
	I-70 bridge to mile 91 below Ruby Ranch	Scenic	Some road access; presence of private ranches
	Mile 91 below Ruby Ranch to Hey Joe Canyon	Wild	Primitive area with a portion forming boundary for Horseshoe Canyon WSA
	Hey Joe Canyon to Canyonlands National Park boundary	Scenic	Paralleled by road inconspicuous except for short stretches

Keg Spring Canyon	Head of canyon to mouth at Green River	Wild	Primitive area within Horseshoe Canyon WSA
Muddy Creek	I-70 to Lone Tree Crossing	Wild	Primitive area
	Lone Tree Crossing to South Salt Wash	Scenic	Presence of road and spur roads
	South Salt Wash to county road below San Rafael and North Caineville Reefs	Wild	Majority is within Muddy Creek WSA and adjacent to Crack Canyon WSA; primitive area with route access to river corridor at Tomsich Butte and Hidden Splendor Mine
Nine Mile Creek	Minnie Maude Creek to Bulls Canyon	Recreational	Presence of road, private ranches, and agricultural development and structures
	Bulls Canyon to mouth at Green River	Wild	Primitive area
North Fork Coal Wash	Head of wash to Fix It Pass route	Wild	Primitive area within Sid's Mountain WSA
	Fix It Pass route to confluence with South Fork Coal Wash	Recreational	Presence of OHV route
North Salt Wash	Confluence with Horn Silver Gulch to mouth at San Rafael River	Wild	Primitive area largely within Sid's Mountain WSA
Price River	Confluence of Fish Creek and White River to Poplar Street bridge in Helper	Recreational	Presence of Highway 6, railroad, bridges; and residential, commercial, industrial and municipal development
	Mounds bridge Book Cliffs escarpment	Scenic	Crossing of Highway 6 and railroad, facilities at Woodside, two private ranches, and a few access roads
	Book Cliffs escarpment to mouth at Green River	Wild	Except for road present for short distance within escarpment, the area is primitive and largely within Desolation Canyon WSA

Range Creek	Headwaters to Trail Canyon	Wild	Primitive area
	Trail Canyon to drill holes at T. 17 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 27	Recreational	Presence of road and private ranches
	Drill holes at T. 17 S., R. 16 E., Sec. 27 to mouth at Green River	Wild	Primitive area with large portion within Desolation Canyon WSA
Rock Creek	North Fork headwaters to mouth at Green River	Wild	Primitive area within Desolation Canyon WSA

San Rafael River	Confluence of Ferron and Cottonwood Creeks to Fuller Bottom	Scenic	Accessible by road; presence of gaging station and enclosure with swing panels
	Fuller Bottom to Johansen corral	Wild	Primitive area within Sid's Mountain WSA
	Johansen corral to Lockhart Wash	Scenic	Accessible by road; presence of bridge and developed recreation site
	Lockhart Wash to Tidwell Bottom	Wild	Primitive area within Mexican Mountain WSA
	Tidwell Bottom to mouth at Green River	Scenic	Crossing of I-70, SR 24, and county road; additional road access in places
South Fork Coal Wash	Head of wash to Eva Conover route	Wild	Primitive area within Sid's Mountain WSA
	Eva Conover route to confluence with North Fork Coal Wash	Recreational	Presence of OHV route

III. Suitability

Determination of Suitability

Rivers determined to be eligible for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System are further evaluated to determine their suitability for inclusion into the national system.

The purpose of the suitability step of the study process is to determine whether eligible rivers would be appropriate additions to the national system by considering tradeoffs between corridor development and river protection. Suitability considerations include the environment and economic consequences of designation and the manageability of a river if it were designated by Congress.

The environmental impact statement for the resource management plan evaluates impacts that would result if the eligible rivers were determined suitable and managed to protect their free-flowing nature, tentative classification, and outstandingly remarkable values. It also addresses impacts that would result if the eligible rivers are not determined suitable and their values are not provided protective management. The range of alternatives include Alternative 1 (No Action), which does not address suitability and leaves rivers eligible, and Alternative C, which finds all eligible rivers suitable. Alternatives A, B and D find portions of eligible rivers as suitable. Alternative tentative classifications are also evaluated.

In addition to the impact analysis addressed by alternative, the following suitability considerations are applied to each eligible river in Table X.4:

- ❑ Characteristics which do or do not make the area a worthy addition to the national system
- ❑ Status of land ownership and use in the area
- ❑ Uses, including reasonably foreseeable potential uses, of the area and related waters which would be enhanced, foreclosed, or curtailed if the area were included in the national system of rivers; and the values which could be foreclosed or diminished if the area is not protected as part of the national system
- ❑ Interest by federal, tribal, state, local, and other public entities in designation or non-designation of a river, including the extent to which the administration of the river, including the costs thereof, can be shared by the above mentioned entities
- ❑ Ability of the agency to manage and protect the values of a river area if it were designated, and other mechanisms to protect identified values other than Wild and Scenic Rivers designation

- ❑ The estimated cost, if necessary, of acquiring lands, interests in lands, and administering the area if it were included in the national system
- ❑ The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments

Coordination

Table 6 lists all interdisciplinary meetings held during the suitability step of the study process.

Table 6: Suitability Study Meetings*

Date	Attendees	
June 2, 2003	Brad Higdon (BLM) Ray Peterson (Emery Co.) Rex Sacco (Carbon Co.) Dave Levanger (Carbon Co.)	Dennis Willis (BLM) Gary Armstrong (BLM Contractor) Wayne Ludington (BLM)
June 12, 2003	Brad Higdon (BLM) Dave Levanger (Carbon Co.) Wes Johnson (BLM Contractor) Gary Armstrong (BLM Contractor) Kerry Flood (BLM) Val Payne (UDNR)	Wayne Ludington (BLM) Ray Peterson (Emery Co.) Craig Johansen (Emery Co.) Rex Sacco (Carbon Co.) Karl Ivory (BLM)
June 30, 2003	Val Payne (UDNR) Brad Higdon (BLM) Gary Armstrong (BLM Contractor) Kerry Flood (BLM) Floyd Johnson (BLM) Wayne Ludington (BLM)	Ray Peterson (Emery Co.) Gary Kofford (Emery Co.) Craig Johansen (Emery Co.) Dave Levanger (Carbon Co.) Rex Sacco (Carbon Co.)
July 2, 2003	Dennis Willis (BLM) Brad Higdon (BLM) Craig Johansen (Emery Co.) Ray Peterson (Emery Co.) Will Stokes (SITLA)	Lavonne Garrison (SITLA) Dave Levanger (Carbon Co.) Wayne Ludington (BLM) Rex Sacco (Carbon Co.)
July 28, 2003	Brad Higdon (BLM) Ray Peterson (Emery Co.) Drew Sitterud (Emery Co.) Gayla Williams (Carbon Co.) Blaine Miller (BLM) Maggie Kelsey (BLM) Jack Wood (BLM)	Val Payne (UDNR) Ruth McCoard (BLM) Floyd Johnson (BLM) Gary Armstrong (BLM Contractor) Wayne Ludington (BLM) Gary Kofford (Emery Co.)

*Does not include Price Field Office internal interdisciplinary team meetings.

Suitability Study

In Table 7, the suitability considerations listed above are applied to each eligible river.

Public comment received on the Draft EIS/RMP will be used to improve the documentation of the suitability considerations presented below, as well as the documentation of impacts that would result from the various alternatives. The actual determination of whether or not each eligible river segment is suitable is a decision that will be made in the Record of Decision for the Price RMP.

Table 7 • Suitability Study

Consideration	Consideration Applied to Eligible River
Barrier Creek	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river segment possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, cultural, and ecological values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	Ownership within the river corridor is 99% federal (BLM lands) with a small portion (1%) of state lands. This river segment is within Horseshoe Canyon WSA and is managed according to the Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review (IMP), which provides for primitive recreation.
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS. Designation would provide protection of free-flowing condition of the river and associated values in addition to WSA status.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.

Bear Canyon Creek	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river possesses outstandingly remarkable fish and scenic values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	<p>Within the river corridor, 43 % of the land is federal (BLM), 34 % is state, and 23 % is private.</p> <p>Upper reaches of this river is used for livestock grazing. The majority of the river is within Desolation Canyon WSA and managed according to the IMP. The introduction of native Colorado River Cutthroat Trout is expected to be implemented by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in the reasonably foreseeable future.</p>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	<p>Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.</p> <p>In addition, the introduction of native Colorado River Cutthroat Trout is expected to be implemented by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in the reasonably foreseeable future. Designation of the stream would provide additional protection to the fish value.</p>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.
Buckskin Canyon Creek	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river possesses outstandingly remarkable fish and scenic values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	<p>Within the river corridor, 51 % of the land is federal (BLM), 4 % is state and 45 % is private.</p> <p>Upper reaches of this river is used for livestock grazing. The majority of the river is within Desolation Canyon WSA and managed according to the IMP. The introduction of native Colorado River Cutthroat Trout is expected to be implemented by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in the reasonably foreseeable future.</p>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	<p>Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.</p> <p>In addition, the introduction of native Colorado River Cutthroat Trout is expected to be implemented by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in the reasonably foreseeable future. Designation of the stream would provide additional protection to the fish value.</p>

Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.

Cane Wash

Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river possesses outstandingly remarkable cultural, scenic, and recreational values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	Ownership within the river corridor is 89 % federal (BLM lands) and 11% state lands. Present within or along the majority of Cane Wash is a designated off highway vehicle (OHV) route. The lower portion of Cane Wash is within Sid's Mountain WSA and managed according to the IMP.
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS. Management for the protection of outstandingly remarkable values could conflict with the designation of the OHV route. Although OHV use in this area is considered recreational, the designated route does not contribute to the outstandingly remarkable recreational value.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.

Coal Wash

Characteristic which would	This river segment possesses outstandingly remarkable recreation,
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or would not make it suitable	scenic, cultural, and historic values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	Ownership within the corridor is entirely federal (BLM). An OHV route follows the wash bottom. Other uses include recreation, livestock grazing, and wildlife habitat. Much of this segment is within Sid's Mountain WSA and managed according to the IMP.
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS. Management for the protection of outstandingly remarkable values could conflict with the designation of the OHV route. Although OHV use in this area is considered recreational, the designated route does not contribute to the outstandingly remarkable recreational value.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.

Cottonwood Wash

Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river segment possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic and cultural values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	Ownership within the river corridor is 80% federal (BLM lands) and 20% state lands. Current uses include primitive recreation and livestock grazing. This river segment is within Mexican Mountain WSA and managed according to the IMP.
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS. Designation would provide free-flowing condition of river and associated values protection in addition to WSA status.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be

designated, and other means of protecting values	extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.
Fish Creek	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river segment possesses outstandingly remarkable fish values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	Ownership within the river corridor is 15 % federal (BLM lands), 58% private, and 27% state lands or other lands. Current uses river and area include a railroad corridor, recreation, livestock grazing, cold water fishery, private timber harvesting, and wildlife habitat. It also provides a corridor for railroad transportation and water diversion and development.
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS. In addition, potential uses included development of a utility corridor, timber harvesting, outfitting, dude ranching, fishing and other recreational activities. Of these outfitting and fishing could be enhanced due to designation.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Because 15 % of the river area is federally owned, management of this river as Wild and Scenic by the BLM would not be practical. This river is a Blue Ribbon Fishery. Additionally, because this river is imperative to the water supply of Carbon County, current county zoning and regulations are adequate to ensure non-degradation of the watershed and associated values.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.
Gordon Creek	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river possesses outstandingly remarkable cultural and historic values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	Ownership within the river corridor is 44 % federal (BLM lands), 39% state lands, and 17% private.

	The river corridor is within a developed coalbed methane gas field. Other uses include recreation, livestock grazing, a private residential area, and wildlife habitat. Gordon Creek is also used for irrigation water.
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	<p>Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.</p> <p>In addition, the Price River Water Conservancy District has proposed that a water storage reservoir be constructed on this segment.</p>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitability. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS. However, because less than 50% of the river area is federally owned, management of this river as Wild and Scenic would not be practical.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.
Green River	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	The Green River possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, wildlife, historic, cultural, fish, geologic, and ecologic values many of which are nationally significant. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	<p>Ownership within the river corridor is 66% federal (BLM lands), 18% Indian reservation (Ute), 1% state lands, and 15% private.</p> <p>The upper river segment through Desolation and Gray Canyons is managed according to the Desolation and Gray Canyons River Management Plan (1979), which provides for the allocation of private and commercial boating trips. The segment through Labyrinth Canyon is also managed for recreational boating through a MOU between the BLM and the State of Utah. Downstream of Swasey's Rapid the river is considered a navigable waterway with state jurisdiction. Much of the lands between Swasey's Rapid and the confluence with the San Rafael River is private, used for agriculture, and has residential, commercial, and municipal development in and around the town of Green River. There is a large diversion dam at Tusher Wash, upstream of the town of Green River. A wide variety of activities occur within the river corridor.</p> <p>Approximately xx miles of WSAs abut the Green River on the west side in Desolation, Gray, and Labyrinth Canyons and managed according to the IMP.</p>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.

designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Management prescribed in the Desolation and Gray Canyons River Management Plan is consistent with a Wild and Scenic River designation. Desolation Canyon is on the National Register of Historic Places
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.
Keg Spring Canyon	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic, cultural, and recreation value. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	Ownership within the river corridor is 91% federal (BLM lands) and 9% state lands. This river is within Horseshoe Canyon WSA and managed according to the IMP.
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS. Designation would provide free-flowing condition of river and associated values protection in addition to WSA status.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.
Muddy Creek	
Characteristic which would	This river possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation,

or would not make it suitable	geologic, historic, and cultural values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	Ownership within the river corridor is 92% federal (BLM lands), 7% state lands, and 1% private lands. Uses include livestock grazing and trailing, recreation, and wildlife habitat. Much of this river flows through Muddy Creek and Crack Canyon WSAs and is managed according to the IMP.
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.

Nine Mile Creek

Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river possesses outstandingly remarkable cultural, historic, and scenic values. This river area, informally referred to as “The World’s Longest Art Gallery” is at least nationally significant for its concentration of prehistoric rock art and evidence of Native American habitation. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	Ownership within the river corridor is 44% federal lands, 48% private, and 7% state lands. Current uses include farming and ranching, recreation, tourist services and outfitting, oil and gas development, and utility and gas pipeline corridor.
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS. In addition, there is currently a proposal before Congress to designate much of Nine Mile Canyon a National Historic Landmark. At gas pipeline is proposed to be added to an existing pipeline corridor.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be

designated, and other means of protecting values	extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.
North Fork Coal Wash	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river segment possesses outstandingly remarkable recreation, scenic, cultural, and historic values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	Ownership within the river corridor is 85% federal (BLM lands) and 15% state lands. An OHV route follows much of the wash bottom. Other uses include recreation, livestock grazing, and wildlife habitat. This segment is within Sid's Mountain WSA and managed according to the IMP.
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS. Management for the protection of outstandingly remarkable values could conflict with the designation of the OHV route. Although OHV use in this area is considered recreational, the designated route does not contribute to the outstandingly remarkable recreational value.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.
North Salt Wash	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic, wildlife, recreation, and cultural values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	Ownership within the river corridor is 97% federal with 3% state lands located at the mouth of the river.

	Uses include recreation, livestock grazing, and wildlife habitat. This segment is within Sid's Mountain WSA and managed according to the IMP.
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	<p>Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.</p> <p>Designation would provide free-flowing condition of river and associated values protection in addition to WSA status.</p>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.
Price River	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	The Price River possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic, cultural, historic, recreation, fish, wildlife, and geologic values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	<p>Ownership within the river corridor is 68% federal (BLM lands), 8% state lands, and 24% private lands.</p> <p>The private lands are predominantly around Helper, Price, Wellington, and Woodside. There is extensive residential, agricultural, industrial, transportation, and municipal development in these areas. In less developed areas, uses include livestock grazing, recreation, and wildlife habitat. This river is an essential source of culinary and irrigation water for Carbon County. There are a number of diversions throughout this river area. The lower segment of the Price River is within Desolation Canyon WSA and managed according to the IMP.</p>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.

The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.
Range Creek	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	Range Creek possesses outstandingly remarkable cultural, historic, scenic, and wildlife values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	<p>Ownership within the river corridor is 55% federal (BLM lands), approximately 17% state lands, and approximately 28% private lands.</p> <p>Because much of the river area is privately owned and behind locked gates, access along Range Creek is limited. Uses include ranching, livestock grazing, timber harvesting, wildlife habitat, and some recreation. The lower end of Range Creek (lower 1 ½ miles) is within Desolation Canyon WSA and managed according to the IMP.</p>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.
Rock Creek	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river possesses outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, cultural, historic, and fish values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	<p>Ownership within the river corridor is 70% federal (BLM lands), 5% state lands, and 25% private lands.</p> <p>Current uses include livestock grazing and recreation. The introduction of native Colorado River Cutthroat Trout is expected to be implemented by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in the reasonably foreseeable future. Most of the river area is within Desolation Canyon WSA and</p>

	managed according to the IMP.
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	<p>Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.</p> <p>In addition, the introduction of native Colorado River Cutthroat Trout is expected to be implemented by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources in the reasonably foreseeable future. Designation of the stream would provide additional protection to the fish value.</p>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.
San Rafael River	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river possesses outstandingly remarkable cultural, historic, scenic, recreation, wildlife, fish, ecologic, and geologic values and flows through an area nationally recognized for its heritage, recreation, and scenery. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	<p>Ownership within the river corridor is 82% federal (BLM lands), 7% state lands, and 11% private lands.</p> <p>Uses include recreation, livestock grazing, and wildlife habitat. Much of the river is within Sid's Mountain and Mexican Mountain WSAs and managed according to the IMP.</p>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	<p>Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.</p> <p>In addition, Utah Power and Light has proposed a dam site in the upper segment. Pacificorp is developing plans for the Hunter #4 plant along a larger tributary of the San Rafael River, which would require an additional seven thousand acre feet of water annually.</p>
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which	State and local governments would not support management cost if the

administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	river is designated.
South Fork Coal Wash	
Characteristic which would or would not make it suitable	This river segment possesses outstandingly remarkable recreation, scenic, cultural, and historic values. These values are described in detail in Table 3.
Land ownership and current use	<p>Ownership within the river corridor is 94% federal (BLM lands) and 6% state lands.</p> <p>An OHV route follows much of the wash bottom. Other uses include recreation, livestock grazing, and wildlife habitat. This area is within Sid's Mountain WSA managed according to the IMP.</p>
Uses, including reasonably foreseeable uses, that would be enhanced or curtailed if designated; and values that would be diminished if not designated	Uses and values affected will be addressed in the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.
Interest of federal, public, state, tribal, local, or other public entity in designation or non-designation, including administration sharing	State and local governments are unsupportive of any determination of suitable. There is likely support from the environmental community for determinations of suitability.
Manageability of the river if designated, and other means of protecting values	<p>Manageability if designated and other means of protecting values will be extrapolated from the impact analysis for the Price RMP/EIS.</p> <p>Management for the protection of outstandingly remarkable values could conflict with the designation of the OHV route. Although OHV use in this area is considered recreational, the designated route does not contribute to the outstandingly remarkable recreational value.</p>
The estimated costs of administering the river, including costs for acquiring lands	
The extent to which administration costs will be shared by local and state governments	State and local governments would not support management cost if the river is designated.